

Why Buy Liberty Bonds?

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WHY do you save to build a home? It is usually cheaper to pay rent.

Why do you plan to give your children a good education? Will you get any money-dividends from that?

Why do you pay fire insurance premiums and life insurance premiums? You personally will get little if anything from that.

Why do you call the doctor quickly if the children are ailing? You don't stop to think whether you can afford it. Do you?

None of these expenditures are what we call good investments. They don't pay in money, yet all pay the finest of dividends.

Liberty Bonds represent the home, the school, the children; they represent all the great deeds of our fathers and grandfathers; they represent Bunker Hill and Yorktown and Gettysburg; they represent the blessed freedom under which we all live and they also represent the ORDER that makes freedom blessed.

They represent the boys "over there," they represent devastated Belgium and homeless Serbia and murdered Armenia;

They are the defense that shall keep from our shores the monster criminals who outraged the women of Belgium and Northern France and made the men slaves;

They represent the strength that shall restore Belgium and rebuild France and avenge Serbia;

They are the voice of those who are too young or too old or too weak to fight; they are the sword of the women and the cannon of the children; they are the voice of a free people calling to cruelly wronged, freedom-loving men and bringing them succor

Buy them? Of course you will buy them. You'll borrow to buy them.

You don't need to be urged. You would be ashamed to go home to your children if you did not buy them.

The rate of interest is important but not of first importance. They would pay, they would appeal to you, if they bore no interest whatever.

Add to the rate of interest the dividends they pay in self interest, in safety, in public order, in liberty and law and you have a larger return than you receive from any other thing that you own.

*They will never become "scraps of paper."
They are the best secured investment in the world.*

You Stand Behind Them You Should Buy Them

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Resources Over \$400,000

Capital Stock 25,000

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For first class Broom Corn Seed, see Garley Broom Corn Co. Better buy early and be sure of a money crop this year.

SPECIAL PIANO SALE.
Two New and two Second Hand Pianos, greatly reduced Price, to place out.

For first class Broom Corn Seed, see Garley Broom Corn Co. Better buy early and be sure of a money crop this year.

D. N. CROFT.

WORTHY OF MORE MENTION

Brakeman Seldom Properly Appreciated in Life or Appropriately Honored in Death.

Following a railway accident recently, there was great relief in official circles when the report was made that only a brakeman had been killed. Only a brakeman! And there were hundreds of others waiting to fill his shoes.

Only a brakeman! His name was not given in the telegraphic report of the accident. He had not made a name to which the world would pay tribute. There were only a few friends who knew him in the railway Y. M. C. A. and a brother and sister in Russia. Home, family, friends he had left in the land of oppression to come to America, the country of opportunity. Alone, ignorant, untrained in American ways, he was only a brakeman in the official report telling of his death.

Only a brakeman! Yet it is such as he who are moving our freight, trucking the meat that supplies our tables, hauling the coal that heats our homes, bringing the milk with which we feed our babies. Standing on top of their freight cars, leaning against the wind, with the dust of the deserts in their faces, the roar of the engines in their ears, and the grime of the nations on their hands, wherever you find cars, engines, freight, soot, danger, there you will find the brakeman, toiling sleeplessly, hopefully, uncomplainingly, with death stalking ever at his side, to give us comforts and make our homes happy. Yet when the car couplers pinch him within their giant jaws or the wrecked train crushes out his life beside the railway track, the reports that the public reads record the death of only a brakeman.—Milwaukee Journal.

ONE OF WORLD'S CURIOSITIES

Fir Tree in Belgium Has Characteristics Unlike Any of Its Kind So Far as Known.

What is claimed to be one of the most curious trees in the world was found in Belgium by M. Louis Pire, president of the Royal Botanical Society of Belgium. It is a fir tree, still standing at last account, in the forests of Allax, Canton of Vaud.

"This particular tree," reports Professor Pire, "stands 4,500 feet above the sea and is surrounded by a forest of firs, which it exceeds in height by 80 to 100 feet."

"The trunk of this tree is ten meters, or a little more than thirty feet, in circumference at the base. At about a yard from the ground it puts out, on the south side, seven offshoots, which have grown into trunks as strong and vigorous as those of the other trees in the forest. Bent and gnarled at the bottom, these side-trunks soon straighten themselves up and rise perpendicularly and parallel to the main stem."

"Another most curious fact is that the two largest side-trunks are connected with the principal stem by sub-quadrangular braces resembling girders. These braces have probably been formed by an anastomosing of branches, which, common enough among the angiosperms, is extremely rare among conifers."

Ben Franklin's Simple Diet.

It is amusing to read how Ben Franklin thrived on a biscuit, or a slice of bread, a handful of raisins, or a tart from the pastry cook and a glass of water, varied at times by boiled rice or a potato, or a hasty pudding of his own making. Upon this fare grew America's greatest statesman and the world's greatest philosopher. The rich and ambitious youth of these days would scorn such a diet, holding that it was the eating that made the man. But Benjamin not only saved time and money by his new diet, but as he says: "I made greater progress from that greater clearness of head and quicker apprehension which generally attended temperance in eating and drinking." This abstemious life did not seem to detract from his health, but rather contributed to his longevity, for he lived to be eighty-four years old.

Formation and Color.

The iridescence of nautilus, or mother-of-pearl, is a matter of form and not actual color. In fact, all "changeable" colors are more or less the result of form even where there is pigmentation beneath, such as in certain ribbon silks. When sunlight bears directly upon finely ribbed metal, as a file, there is the same play of colors.

In the case of mother-of-pearl an interesting experiment has been made. An impression of the pearl was taken upon pure white wax. It was then found that the apparently smooth surface of the pearl had still sufficient irregularities to impress upon the wax a surface that resulted in similar color manifestations.—Edwin Tarrisse.

Regret Interference With Nature.

Australia is regretting the laws passed some years ago ordering the slaughter of hawks, owls, carrion crows or other birds that prey on young animals and birds, says a Sydney dispatch to the Cleveland Press.

These have now been almost wiped out, with the result, as described by a recent writer, that decaying bodies, numerous on sheep farms, have been left to be demolished by the larvae of blowflies, which have now increased to such an appalling extent as to threaten the sheep on the runs with destruction, the animals becoming "fly-blown" and eaten up alive by this dangerous pest.

OPERATED BY "HAY-BURNERS"

Motive Power of One of the Civil War Railroads Was Primitive in the Extreme.

The history of railway operation in this country offers many curious and interesting details. Among them none are stranger than those that concern the Memphis, El Paso & Pacific railroad, a 40-mile line operated between Marshall, Tex., and Shreveport, La., during the Civil war.

The owner was John Higginson. He had many titles: chairman of the board, president, vice president, superintendent, trainmaster, roundmaster, freight and passenger agent, fireman, conductor and master mechanic. The motive power was of the best in those days, and consisted of several yoke of oxen, commonly known as "hay-burners." The oxen were, it is said, generally on time.

Mr. Higginson ran his train on a tri-weekly schedule. When he had gathered up a "cargo" and everything was ready for the trip he loaded the oxen into the first box car in the train. In the next car he had put the freight and the passengers, and in the third he himself rode. The cars started down the steep grade out of Marshall and, after they had rolled as far as they would Mr. Higginson set the brakes and proceeded to unload the oxen and hitch them to the coupling of the car. Then he released the brakes and started the train up the grade. At the top the oxen were again loaded into their car and another start was made downhill. By repeating this operation several times Mr. Higginson and his train would finally reach Shreveport.

The passenger rate was 25 cents a person. Freight charges were anything the owner of the line could get. Since there was no competition, Mr. Higginson made money. All freight was marked "red ball" and handled as soon as received.

This, however, was not the first "hay-burning" railway in the United States. Most of the early lines made use of animals. The Baltimore & Ohio at one time employed horses to haul freight and passenger trains over the first 15 miles of track constructed.—Youth's Companion.

VICTIM OF HIS OWN JOKE

Senator Had Not Intended Jocular Remark to Be Taken as Seriously as It Was.

An official of the house of representatives met a distinguished United States senator in the halls of the capitol. They were old friends, and both were born in Kentucky. It was at a time when there was not much stirring about the big building, and the two sat down to talk. The conversation turned on what the doctors of America were doing, and discussion of specialists. The official suggested that he had a relative who was a distinguished alienist.

"There would seem to be a good field for work along his line right here in the capitol," remarked the senator. "I know some members of the house and senate whom he might examine."

"Well, I expect him in Washington very shortly," returned the official, in all innocence, "and I want him to meet you."

It was not until several seconds later when the senator laughed that the official realized that an explanation was in order.

Superstition Concerning Moon.

That the moon can make people mad is still a prevalent belief, and even most of those who pride themselves on being free from all superstition would hesitate to lie where the moon can shine upon them while they sleep. For would they not run the risk of being "moon struck"? Does not Othello in the agony of his soul exclaim:

"The very error of the moon,
Shine comes more near the earth than she
Was wont,
And makes men mad."

Science ridicules all of this today, pointing out that the moon can send us nothing but her light, which is only a feeble reflection of that of the sun, and the attraction of her gravity, which seems to affect the rise and fall of the tides.

Wanted Officers to Learn Dancing.

That the great Lord Nelson urged his midshipmen to learn dancing has been discovered through the publication of a letter written by the hero of Trafalgar to the earl of Cork. Captain Nelson as he then was wrote: "It is necessary that your son should be made complete in his navigation, and if the peace continues, French is absolutely necessary. Dancing is an accomplishment that probably a sea officer may require. You will see almost the necessity of it, when employed in foreign countries; indeed, the honor of the nation is so often entrusted to sea officers that there is no accomplishment which will not shine with peculiar luster in them."

Early Intoxicating Liquors.

Pliny says: "The natives who inhabit the west of Europe have a liquid with which they intoxicate themselves, made from corn and water. The manner of making this liquid differs. In Gaul and Spain and other countries it is called by different names, but its nature and properties are everywhere the same."

"The people of Spain in particular brew this liquid so well that it will keep a long time. So exquisite is the cunning of mankind in gratifying their vicious appetites that they have thus invented a method to make water itself produce intoxication."

BIG HERDS GONE

World War Wastes Europe's Meat Supply.

American Stock Raisers Co-operate With Food Administration in Conservation Measures.

It is probable that Europe for many years after the war will look to a great extent to America for its meat supply.

Europe's herds are dwindling under war's demands faster than they can be replenished.

When the German armies retired from occupied portions of France and Belgium approximately 1,800,000 head of cattle were appropriated. This addition virtually safeguarded Germany from cattle shortage other nations now suffer.

In England some 2,400,000 acres of grass lands have by compulsory measures been forced into grain production, thus reducing pasture and hay lands. A declining scale of maximum meat prices for live cattle was obtained in England, as follows: For September, \$17.76 per hundred pounds; October, \$17.28; November and December, \$16.08, and for January, \$14.40. The evident intent of this measure was to drive the beef animals into market as soon as possible.

According to official French figures, the cattle of France have decreased to a total of 12,341,900 as compared with 14,807,000 in 1913. Today, due to lack of forage principally, France is producing only one gallon of milk where before the war two and one-half gallons were produced.

Meantime the United States food administration has taken steps to conserve our flocks and herds and to increase their numbers. The stockbreeders of this country show a disposition to co-operate with the government in this task.

For many years it has been a practice among many of the dairy people of this country to kill male calves at birth and in many instances the females if not needed to replenish their herds rather than go to the expense of maintaining them until sent. The high prices of meat caused the virtual discontinuance of this killing. Another encouraging fact is 75 per cent. of calves killed for veal this year were males.

Somebody has very aptly said that the wars of the world have been won with grease, meaning that bacon and lard have been as essential to success in war as powder, which is true.

The hogs of Europe have been very greatly sacrificed to present day needs. This makes the American burden all the more heavy and makes doubly essential an increased pork production in this nation. In Italy grain is now forbidden to be fed to hogs. In Denmark under a recent order one-fourth of the hogs were ordered to be killed. It is estimated that one-half have now been killed.

SEIZURE OF HOUSEWIVES' FOOD STOCKS IMPOSSIBLE

The government has never considered any plan of seizing foodstuffs owned by housewives. Nor is there any policy of this kind suggested for the future.

In spite of this fact, the United States food administration has been obliged repeatedly to issue official denials of rumors that the government intends commandeering preserves and canned goods put up in American homes.

These rumors were originated partly by pro-German propagandists and partly by conscienceless grafters, who sought to profit through buying from misinformed housewives.

The year 1918 will see home canning and preserving practiced on greater scale than ever before in the nation's history, officials in Washington believe. And they are assuring all patriotic housewives that foods so saved are theirs, and theirs alone.

NUTRITIOUS CORN BREAD.



One New York hotel has arranged a thoroughly patriotic corn bread recipe. It combines cornmeal with rye flour, both of which are being consumed in greater quantities this year in order to release wheat flour for the allied nations. This recipe fills a large pan—16 by 22 inches—and contains the following ingredients: One quart milk, four ounces butter substitute, ten ounces light syrup or honey, three eggs, pinch salt, two pounds cornmeal, one pound rye flour and two ounces baking powder.

The butter and syrup are thoroughly mixed. Then add the eggs gradually, pour in the milk, then add the rye flour mixed with the cornmeal and baking powder. Bake in a hot oven.